

ATTEMPT TO PASS PROHIBITION BILLS CAUSES ANGER

Andrews and Other House Members Object to Effort to Sidetrack W. and A. and Other Legislation, They Say

ARGUMENT ALMOST RESULTS IN BLOWS

Fullbright, Prohibition Leader, Says Fight Is On and Vote Will Be Forced on Anti-Liquor Measures Pending

The temperance leaders in the house of representatives launched a fight Monday morning to force a vote on the temperance bills ahead of the general appropriation bill, ahead of the Western and Atlantic railroad bills and ahead of all other bills on the calendar.

The fight was held up for the day by a two-hour filibuster led by Representative W. P. Fulton county, but it will be renewed Tuesday morning and the temperance leaders anticipate the intention of blocking all other legislation until the temperance bills are disposed of by the house.

In this plan they have the support of Representative H. J. Fullbright, of Burke county, the chairman of the appropriations committee. When the house adjourned at 1 o'clock Monday Mr. Fullbright called a meeting of the members of the house who "favor temperance" to be held at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon in the hall of the house.

At this meeting a plan of campaign was mapped out for Tuesday. Mr. Fullbright declared to a representative of The Journal that the fight is on and the supporters of temperance are determined that the house shall dispose of the temperance bills before it proceeds with appropriations or anything else.

EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE.

With only eight days of the session remaining, the temperance fight develops the possibility of an extra session of the legislature.

Representative Hopkins, of Thomas county, the temperance leader, Monday morning introduced a resolution directing the temperance committee to report the prohibition substitute bill, which provides that no whiskey shall be shipped into the state for illegal purposes or for any purpose except the manufacture of medicinal wine, in which case each shipment shall be limited to three gallons.

It was understood that the plan was to get this bill reported out of the committee and then amend it by including a prohibition of the sale of beer, so that it would contain more than 1 per cent of alcohol. It would then be introduced in the house and the committee would report the bill provisions of the prohibition measures which are also included in the committee report.

The resolution was ruled not a privilege resolution by Speaker Burwell, and therefore was not open to debate, but referable to the rules committee.

Representative Hopkins then appealed for the ruling of the speaker, severely criticizing, in his discussion of the appeal, the temperance committee for its failure to report on the prohibition bill.

Representative Blackburn, of Fulton county, spoke in opposition to Mr. Hopkins' appeal, declaring the gentleman from Thomas was guilty of a personal attack on the temperance committee, and that the prohibition legislation the most important in the state, regardless of the general appropriation, the W. and A. or anything else.

OFFERS AMENDMENT.

Representative Fullbright, of Burke county, then offered an amendment to Mr. Hopkins' resolution, that the resolution be so worded that the resolution came within the definition of a privilege resolution, thus avoiding the speaker's ruling.

When this amendment was offered Speaker Burwell ruled that it was not a ruling as he did. He said such had been the ruling of nearly every speaker of the house. He said he had no personal knowledge of at least five speakers of the national house of representatives, including Mr. Speaker Champ Clark. His purpose, said Mr. Burwell, was to expedite the transaction of business, and if members were allowed to introduce at will resolutions instructing committees, the house would be in a perpetual state of confusion.

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(Continued on Last Page, Column 1.)

Homes Rented For August

In this bright, warm month of August the summer sunshine calls men and women from the indoors to the outdoors to the refreshing, fragrant fields of the country, or the invigorating air at the seashore, or the cool breezes of the mountains and the valleys.

For this reason that August has been chosen by most people as the ideal vacation month.

Houses and homes of every description are always being advertised for sale, and it is not too late to secure a home for the summer.

To reach all the people effectively you may leave your name in the Atlanta Journal office or phone us to send for it. Call

Main 2000
Atlanta 423

BRITISH ANSWERS TO AMERICAN PROTESTS ARE RECEIVED TODAY

Former Deals With Protest on Blockade and Latter With Sinking of Steamer William P. Frye

ENGLAND ALSO EXPLAINS DETENTION OF STEAMER

Officials Will Not Discuss Communications, but Will Make Them Public Later in the Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Germany's reply to the last American note on the sinking of the steamer William P. Frye, by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Ritel Friedrich began to arrive today at the state department. Time for its publication will be arranged later.

Great Britain's supplemental note in reply to American representations on interference with neutral shipping will be published Wednesday, with the note received last week on the same subject and a third note regarding detention of the American steamer Neches, which also arrived today.

Secretary Lansing said the supplemental note was a reply to the caveat sent by the United States on July 17, declaring this government would not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law. The caveat was filed to avoid any misunderstandings as to the attitude of the United States toward the British blockade.

Officials would not discuss the British communications, but will make them public later in the week.

THE case of the American steamer Neches, which forms the basis of the third note, involved the rights of a belligerent to seize goods on the high seas, but enemy country or even in a neutral country adjacent to the enemy country and supposed to be subject to its influence, but destined for another neutral country. Here, the broad principle of international law has regarded such goods as exempt from seizure under the blockade laws, and so far, the United States has declined to recognize an ally blockade of the North Sea.

The supplemental note is understood to defend the British action in the seizure of the Neches.

Germany is contending for her alleged right to destroy and pay for the Frye under the Prussian-American treaty of 1828. The United States denies the right to destroy, but insists on the right to demand compensation.

There appears to be no question of the payment of reparations, but there is a question of the right to demand compensation.

The United States contends that under the treaty with Prussia of 1828 the right of the United States to adjust through diplomatic channels, whereas Germany has held it was an announcement of a prize court decision. In its last note the United States asked Germany to reconsider its position, maintaining that it would not recognize a prize court ruling as binding.

KAISER WAITS TO SEE WHAT WILSON SAYS TO ENGLAND

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Among the news items prepared today by the Overseas News Service was the following:

"Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the Kaiser will not stand by the decision of the German government regarding German submarine warfare until he has seen what Mr. Wilson has to say on the subject of the announced American note to Great Britain before he takes any action."

HEAD OF GERMAN-AMERICANS MAKES ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Hope expressed by a number of delegates, that the National German-American Alliance, which convened here today, would make no formal declaration of its attitude toward the controversy in which the United States and Germany are now engaged, has been disappointed.

It was said today, as a result of the attack made on the American government by the German-American Alliance, that the president of the convention, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, of Philadelphia, had declared that the German-American Alliance, which convened here today, would make no formal declaration of its attitude toward the controversy in which the United States and Germany are now engaged, has been disappointed.

FOUR PERSONS ARE DEAD FROM HEAT IN NEW YORK

Weather Bureau Thermometer Registers Temperature of 82 Degrees

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Four deaths and a number of prostrations from heat and humidity were reported here today.

The weather bureau thermometer registered a temperature of 82 degrees during the early afternoon.

TRADE DEPT. REACTS TO THE RESOLUTIONS POLICE BOARD ROOM

No More Sessions Will Be Held in Recorder's Court Room Because of Disturbances by Crowd

MANY WILL BE BARRED FROM HEARING MONDAY

Effort Will Be Made to Expedite Trial as Several Commissioners Are Delaying Trips on Account of It

The trial of Chief of Police James L. Beavers will be resumed Monday night, but in the small commissioners' room instead of in the recorder's court. The three other sessions have been held at the state department.

Chas. W. P. Plain Monday in announcing that the trial would not be resumed in the recorder's court, said: "The commission is required by the act to meet in the commissioners' room, and we simply adjourned to the larger court room as a courtesy and accommodation to the people who wished to hear the trial. We consider that the crowd, instead of appreciating the courtesy, has not treated the commission with proper respect and has caused a disturbance in our own room." A number of other commissioners expressed the same view, so the large crowd which had attended each session, will be barred Monday night.

A number of the commissioners are deploring the fact that the trial is lasting so long.

Councilman Edwin Johnson has already delayed a trip away from the city because of the duration of the trial and Mayor Woodward has made arrangements to leave the city on Wednesday morning for a trip to the Pacific coast.

Plain Monday in announcing that he will have been released by arrangement to expedite the hearing.

Attorney Charles Hopkins, representing the commissioners who brought the charges against Chief Beavers, has made public statement which asserts that enough evidence to warrant conviction of Chief Beavers has been brought out already.

"MR. HOPKINS' STATEMENT"

The "defenses," says Mr. Hopkins, "might bring forward every policeman in the city to prove that Beavers is efficient and competent, but their testimony could not contradict the fact that thirty-four fellow policemen committed within one year in Atlanta, few of which have been punished."

Attorneys George Westmoreland and James L. Key, on the contrary, declare that Beavers' actions have absolutely failed to substantiate the charges," says Mr. Westmoreland.

MINISTERS SUPPORT CHIEF

Many ministers lent their support to Chief Beavers Sunday.

Ogden, of the Central Presbyterian; Dr. C. O. Jones, of the Trinity Methodist; while the pastor of the West End Baptist, and Rev. William Sentell, of the Gordon Street Baptist, like several other ministers, delivered resolutions in support of Chief Beavers.

At the College Park adopted resolutions in support of Chief Beavers, and lauded Chief Beavers.

36 Methodist Ministers Ask Acquittal of Chief

Thirty-six Methodist ministers of Atlanta Monday morning signed resolutions, in the nature of a petition, urging the board of police commissioners to dismiss the charges against Chief of Police J. L. Beavers and to reinstate him.

The communication, addressed to the members of the board of police commissioners, was signed by the undersigned Methodist preachers of the Atlanta district, representing in the aggregate about five per cent of our twenty thousand members, in the city.

The resolutions, which will be presented to the board of police commissioners, declare the following facts:

"We wish to bear testimony to the efficiency in office, as evidenced by his record in the enforcement of law, and to the high character of Jas. L. Beavers, now under suspension."

"We regret that the board of police commissioners is charged with the duty of inefficiency and ineffectiveness, and we believe it is the duty of the board to remove from office a man who has lost the confidence of the people."

"We have watched Mr. Beavers and his officers in the enforcement of law, and we do not see how it is possible for the head of the police department of the city to have accomplished all that Chief Beavers has done, without the co-operation of the men under him. We are sure that the board of police commissioners is not a body of men who are not of the usual degree, and his measure of success in the suppression of lawlessness and crime is a credit to the fact."

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HOUSE RESOLUTION APPROPRIATING \$1,000 FOR REPAIRING AND IMPROVING THE MANSION OF SENATOR WALKER WAS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

A house resolution appropriating \$1,000 for repairing and improving the mansion of Senator Walker was passed by the senate today.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Walker and was passed by a vote of 15 yeas and 8 nays.

SENATE BILL INTRODUCED

By Senator Harrison of the Twenty-fifth—To provide for a W. & A. railway commission.

By Senator Boykin of the Seventeenth—To amend an act chartering the Georgia Railway and Navigation Company.

(Continued on Last Page, Column 2.)

AUSTRIANS LOSE 40,000 MEN IN LAST 48 HOURS

DON'T MISS THE TRAIN!



LEGISLATURE

OTHER LEGISLATION

PEOPLE

W. & A. COMMISSION BILL PASSES SENATE

Protection of W. & A. Is Urged By Wimbish

Unanimous Vote Given Measure Dealing With Re-Leasing of State's Property

GOVERNOR SAYS W. & A. BILLS MUST BE ACTED ON

Legislature Will Be Called In Extra Session Unless Action Is Taken, He Says

NOTED ANGER ON RAILROAD MATTERS PENS SIXTH ARTICLE REGARDING THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD AND URGES LEGISLATURE TO ADOPT MEASURES FOR ITS PROTECTION.

An extra and special session of the legislature to immediately follow adjournment of the present session will be called by Governor Harris in the event the house takes no action on the bills to prevent the paralleling of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

In announcing this purpose Monday the governor said it was quite clear that the legislature would not accept any action taken by the legislature on the Western and Atlantic as well as other bills, but that if the legislature failed either to pass or to reject the W. & A. bills he would surely call a special session to dispose of them.

"I will insist that the legislature consider these measures and either pass or kill them," said the governor, "and whatever action the legislature takes will be acceptable to me. But I will insist that one of kind or another be taken upon them. I have urged the legislature to pass these bills and I hope it will do so, but if it kills them I will abide by its action."

GOVERNOR HARRIS, when he learned that the general appropriation bill had been sidetracked for a wrangle on whether the temperance committee of the house should be compelled to report the anti-liquor bill, said that he would, of course if the legislature should get tied up and fail to pass the appropriations and ways and means bills he would be compelled to call a special session to take care of them.

BILLS IMPORTANT.

The governor said he thought it was highly important that the legislature pass the bills which have been committed to arrange for the re-leasing of the Western and Atlantic railroad, but that he would not handle them in an extra session of the legislature in the event such a bill was not passed.

If confidently expect the legislature to dispose of all these important matters," said the governor, who, however, admitted that the governor will not use his veto power to prevent this situation, but that he will sign the bills and later raise the tax rate from 4 1/2 mills to the constitutional limit of 6 mills, which would, it is said, increase the state's revenues approximately \$500,000.

PRECEDENT NOT LACKING FOR PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac is owned and operated by a private corporation in which the state of Virginia has only a minority interest. Nevertheless Virginia has for years prohibited the leasing of that road to other corporations.

The real question which I imagine is being considered is whether the legislature can under the present constitution of Georgia lawfully exercise this power by direct enactment.

There are general laws in this state providing for the federal grand jury under compliance with certain requirements, and companies are authorized to build and operate their roads. These laws, however, are not to be construed as applying to a railroad owned by the state. The supreme court of Georgia has held that the Western and Atlantic is a public utility.

By Senator Boykin of the Seventeenth—To amend an act chartering the Georgia Railway and Navigation Company.

RETRACTING RUSSIANS SLAY ENEMY IN REAR GUARD FIGHTING

While Fall of Warsaw Is Practically Conceded, Reports Declare Czar Is Inflicting Terrible Losses on Invaders

THREE MORE BRITISH STEAMERS ARE SUNK

Fire Sweeps Turkish Capital, Destroying 3,000 Buildings, Including German Hospital Filled With Wounded

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—(Via London).—The Russian army has been fighting a powerful rear guard action. In this vicinity the Austrians have lost no fewer than 40,000 men during the past forty-eight hours. To the south of Chelm there has been a terrible battle, in which the Russian fighting is still going on.

The Russian army is determined to kill as many of their enemies as possible.

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(Continued on Last Page, Column 3.)

WATER TOO SHALLOW, AND POISON TASTED BAD

That's Why Two Would-Be
Suicides Are Alive and
Repentant Monday

Two young women tried to end their lives Sunday, but both failed. The first tried to drown herself in Piedmont lake, but plunged into water no deeper than her waist, and was pulled out; the second tried to kill herself by swallowing tablets of mercury, but, according to her friends, spat out the tablets because they tasted bad.

The Sunday afternoon crowd at Piedmont park was just leaving in the aftermath of a thunderstorm at 6 o'clock, after the band concert, when Park Policeman Freeman, standing by the bath house, shouted to three life-savers who were in the water:

"A woman just jumped into the lake on the far side, hurry up and get her!"

H. D. Walker, Red Enlow and George Baker, the three guards, made for the spot—two in a boat and one springing around the edge of the lake.

The crowd saw nothing at first but a woman's hat floating in the water. Then the woman's head appeared, and she rose out of the water, until the ripples lapped no higher than her waist. She was standing on bottom!

When the three life-savers approached her, the young woman ducked and tried to keep her head under the water, but three pairs of hands pulled her up.

She lay for awhile, crying, and then, propped up by her friends, she was taken to the hospital. She was very unhappy, wanted to die, she was led to the park matron by two of the guards.

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SENATOR T. W. HARBIN AND HIS SON, R. M. Harbin, who has just been appointed an engraving clerk in the senate by Senator D. F. McClatchey. Senator Harbin doesn't look much older than the younger Harbin, who has just turned twenty-one. Senator Harbin, who is chairman of the Forty-third district and is chairman of very important temperance committee.



NUMBER OF ATLANTIAN'S
JOIN M'FARLAND PARTY

Leave in Special Cars Over L. and N. for Tour of West

Over fifty people left Atlanta Monday morning in special cars on the L. and N. railway on a tour de luxe of the west conducted by the McFarland party.

In the McFarland party were about a dozen Atlantians, the rest coming from all parts of the south to make the start from the McFarland headquarters. The party will be gone for several weeks, visiting the principal points of interest in the west and on the Pacific coast.

The McFarland party has sent out several tours this summer and now has three hundred people in different cities of the west.

TWO ON MOTORCYCLE
CROSS THE NORTHWEST

From Saskatoon to New York Is Tough Journey of Recruits

The motorcycle was equipped with a side cradle and carried a tent and stove besides the clothing of the riders. They followed the old Yellowstone trail and camped at night. The journey was very hard, but they were determined to succeed.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS
OF SEVENTH ORGANIZE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
ACWORTH, Ga., Aug. 2.—The Royal Arch Masons, of the Seventh district, met yesterday and organized an association to be known as the Seventh District Royal Arch Masonic association of Georgia. The object of its kind is to be organized in the state.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Colonel Joe Abbott, of Acworth, district high priest; W. H. Wilkinson, of Hixson, deputy high priest; W. M. Hitchcock, of Dallas, king; J. M. Dorsey, of Taylorsville, scribe; H. V. Holland, of Dallas, secretary-treasurer; Rev. E. A. Osborne, of Home, chaplain; Charles Morgan, of Kennewick, captain of the host; R. D. Love, of Lafayette, principal squire; O. B. Bishop, of Adairville, royal arch squire; C. E. Power, of Marietta, master of the third veil; W. M. McDuffie, of Rome, master of the second veil; J. W. Wettry, of Acworth, master of the first veil; J. M. Dorsey, of Home, sentinel.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Rome, Ga., the last Thursday in July, 1916.

JUDGE JUNIUS BRANHAM
IS BURIED AT OXFORD, GA.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
OXFORD, Ga., Aug. 2.—The funeral services of Judge Junius W. Branham, who died Friday afternoon in Atlanta, following a stroke of apoplexy, were held at Young J. Allen Memorial church this morning at 10 o'clock, Dr. James E. Dickey officiating.

Miss Lillian Nash Dies
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
NORCROSS, Ga., Aug. 2.—Miss Lillian Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Nash, died at her home, Thursday evening and was buried here Friday afternoon. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. L. Mills from the Baptist church.

K. P. Election
DALTON, Ga., Aug. 2.—Dalton Klans of Pythias have elected the following officers: C. A. Deakin, chancellor; J. H. Rauschenberg, vice-chancellor; Robert Bazemore, president; H. F. Hamilton, master of work; H. E. Thompson, master at arms; Robert Skates, evening and morning keeper of records and seal; J. C. H. Wink, master exchequer; G. W. Horn, inner guard; Claude Henry, outer guard.

STRAND
Today and Tuesday
Clara Kimball Young

In
"MARRYING MONEY"

A Smart Story of
Society Life

PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED FOR K. OF P. CONVENTION

Eleventh District Meeting Will
Be Held in Brunswick on
August 10

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
WAYCROSS, Ga., Aug. 2.—With two grand lodge officers on the program for addresses, as well as one of the supreme representatives, the program for the Eleventh District Knights of Pythias convention at Brunswick August 10, indicates that the approaching meeting will be of unusual importance and interest. It is expected that the convention will be largely attended, owing to the important business and prominent speakers. Secretary T. H. Miller, of Waycross, today gave out the official program for the convention, which follows:

Tuesday, August 10, 2 p. m.—Convention called to order by Rev. C. E. Cook, president. Invocation, C. A. Jackson, of Brunswick. Address of welcome, A. Roberts, of Brunswick. Response, Charles N. Wilson, of Waycross. Reading of minutes of last meeting, which follows:

Tuesday, August 10, 2 p. m.—Convention called to order by Rev. C. E. Cook, president. Invocation, C. A. Jackson, of Brunswick. Address of welcome, A. Roberts, of Brunswick. Response, Charles N. Wilson, of Waycross. Reading of minutes of last meeting, which follows:

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LOOKS FOR SEABOARD TO INCREASE GROSS EARNINGS

President Harahan Denies Report That He Predicted Decrease in Earnings

(By Associated Press.)
NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2.—J. W. Harahan, president of the Seaboard Air Line railway, issued a statement today denying a report from Savannah that he had stated at a meeting of employees there would be a material decrease in the gross earnings of the Seaboard, this year.

"I am confident there will not only be no decrease," said the statement, "but on the contrary, a healthy increase."

Mr. Harahan declared he said the general falling off in the earnings of southern railroads last year owing to the war was largely offset in the case of the Seaboard by efficiency in operation.

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STORM SIGNALS OUT ON ATLANTIC COAST

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Storm warnings have been ordered displayed by the weather bureau along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Fort Monroe. The disturbance, which developed over the Florida peninsula Sunday morning, was central this morning over northeastern Florida.

(By Associated Press.)
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United States Tires
 Made by the Largest Rubber Company in the World
 (Operating 46 Factories)



The Atlanta Journal.
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It looks as if the eastern and western front
leagues would have to play it off in a world's series.

Every Monday morning for the past several
months, General Carranza has agreed to take Mexico
City and General Carranza.

The Rumbullion in Hayti.

Sam was the President of Hayti—Vilbrun Guil-
laume Sam, to give his full sonorous name, and
General Oscar was his chief of staff. Dr. Bobo cov-
etously ogled the Presidential seat and decided it was
time to start another revolution. This was not dis-
pleasing to the Haytians, to whom piping times of
peace are insupportable; and soon Sam and Oscar and
Bobo, each backed by his legions, were in the cir-
cumstance, if not the pomp, of "glorious war."

In Hayti revolutions are so frequent that it would
seem the inhabitants could conduct them as a di-
verting game without sordid and inelegant animosities.
That, however, was not the case in the rum-
bullion of which we write. President Sam and Gen-
eral Oscar became really vexed with Dr. Bobo's par-
tisans, of whom they held one hundred and sixty in
dureas at Port au Prince; so vexed, indeed, that they
put the entire lot of them to death. Thereupon the
Bobotes attacked the Presidential palace. Oscar
fled for the Santo Domingo consulate, but was
seized and shot. Sam found refuge at the French
legation, but his security was shortlived. Ignoring
the French flag and the remonstrances of the lega-
tion officials, a crowd dragged the President out and
killed him with bullets.

This tactless conduct on the part of the Haytian
rebels has caused something of an international
stir. The Powers realize that Hayti must have its
joke, barbarous though its humor be; but the Pow-
ers, notably the United States, cannot indulge the
Haytians to the extent of allowing them to batter
into legation headquarters and rip through a na-
tion's flag. If the Haytians are determined to fight
continuously among themselves, they must at least
respect the dignity of foreign governments and the
lives of foreign residents. Accordingly, the United
States has dispatched the cruiser Washington to
Port au Prince, and American marines are now main-
taining order in that disheveled capital.

The apologies and the measure of redress due the
French Government will be enforced. Aside from that,
however, the United States' interests in the
Caribbean, which commands the eastern approaches
to the Panama canal, are so vital that the outbursts
of Hayti must be looked to. As one observer re-
marks:

"We have established stations along this route,
and have garrisoned them. It is important that the
islands under our jurisdiction should be friendly or
orderly. Hayti is one of these islands. It con-
cerns us, as the great Power of the New World and
as the owner of the Panama canal, that the volcanic
politics of Hayti should not be allowed to disturb
the safety of our communications along the Carib-
bean. As the protecting power of the two Americas,
common sense dictates to us a policy that shall pre-
vent European Powers finding not only an excuse
but also a justification for interfering in Hayti."

The future of the Black Republic is dubious. The
soul of its liberator, Toussaint L'Ouverture whose
heroism inspired Byron to write of the "eternal
spirit of the chainless mind" has found no memory in
the generations that followed him. The people can-
not govern themselves. They must be controlled in
the interest of America and civilization.

Victor Murdock says the Moose is going to fight
next year. Better use a little strategy, Vic, and re-
treat.

Those German-Americans who declare that they are
not proud of America should return to Germany
and enlist. Germany needs them now.

Cheaper Radium.

The price of radium ranges from one hundred
and twenty thousand to one hundred and sixty thou-
sand dollars a gram. For the average operation in
which radium is used, about five milligrams, cost-
ing approximately four thousand dollars, are re-
quired. In several European cities and in New York,
there are radium banks from which a pinch of the
precious element may be borrowed at the rate of
two hundred dollars a day.

Much interest has been aroused by the announce-
ment from Washington that the federal Bureau of
Mines has perfected a process by which radium can
be produced from carnotite ores at a cost of only
thirty-six thousand dollars a gram, a reduction of
from eighty-four thousand to one hundred and twen-
ty-four thousand dollars a gram in prevailing prices.
The existence of radium is comparatively a recent
discovery, and its action on human tissues was not
known until 1901. Though its use in therapeutics
is still at an experimental stage, it is undoubtedly
valuable in the treatment of certain diseases. Hence
the significance of the latest achievement of the Gov-
ernment laboratories. A considerable reduction in
the cost of radium should prove a great benefaction
to humanity.

Indications are that the men in the trenches will
again be spared the bother of having to decide what
to give this Christmas.

Two Millions From Peaches.

The announcement that more than four thousand
carloads of peaches having an aggregate value in ex-
cess of two million dollars were shipped from Georgia
during the last two months bears striking witness
to the State's opportunities in crops other than
cotton. Orchard industries in Georgia are compara-
tively new. It is only within the last ten or fifteen
years that peach growing has attained large propor-
tions, and more recent still are the peach groves
which are so rich in promise and, in some instances,
already rich in results. The advantages of North
Georgia soil and climate for apple production are
just now being fully appreciated, but in a few years
hence the apple output probably will rival, if it does
not exceed, in value, that of peaches. This resource
which was overlooked or neglected a decade or two
ago are now being converted into millions of wealth.

The profits of peach growing are due very largely
to the efficient methods of marketing that have been
employed. So long as each producer trusted to his
own limited means and information, and mostly to
his own luck in disposing of his fruit, sales were un-
certain and prices were often distressingly low. But
with the adoption of co-operative, businesslike
methods, as represented in the Georgia Fruit Ex-
change, a steadier and more profitable order of
things came to pass. This season, for example, the
Georgia fruit has been shipped to those points where
the demand was keen and the supply not excessive.
Only organized effort could ascertain these condi-
tions in time to take advantage of them.

When the same principles and practices that now
prevail in marketing peaches are applied to truck
crops, the raising of foodstuffs in Georgia will be
encouraged wonderfully and the agricultural wealth
of the State will be multiplied a thousandfold.

Henry James, the novelist, has elected to become
a British citizen, lending his support, as it were, to
the cause of the allies.

Bank clearings showed another increase last
week, which shows that recuperative power we
have developed in the past few months.

Solving the Munitions Problem.

When Lloyd George was placed in charge of the
newly created Ministry of Munitions a few months
ago, the problems to be solved were little short of
alarming. England fretted with labor unrest; many
of the government plants for manufacturing war
supplies were idle at night for lack of operatives,
when they should have been running at full capac-
ity the four-and-twenty hours through; privately
owned plants were handicapped even more grievously
by a shortage of shells; the navy likewise was em-
barrassed; and to cap the towering troubles came a
strike in the Welsh collieries, cutting off the supply
of coal at the moment of direst need.

This situation threatened the fortunes of all the
Allies as well as those of Great Britain, for Russia
and France, and to an extent, Italy depended upon
the British output of military stores. The danger
was accentuated by the fact that the Germans were
strongest in the very particulars in which the Allies
were weakest. If the munitions problem could not
be solved, Germany would sweep from victory to vic-
tory and the campaign in the west would soon take
the disastrous turn of that in the east.

Today, if we are to judge by Premier Asquith's
recent address to the House of Commons, conditions
are vastly improved, so much so, indeed, that the
premier, for the first time in many weeks, speaks
with a tone of confidence in the immediate as well
as the ultimate future. Sixteen national plants for
making munitions have been established, ten others
are under way, forty thousand men "have been added
to the ranks of armament makers," one hundred
thousand men have volunteered for work of a kind
of direct nature, the coal strike has been settled, the
supply of shells is expected to be doubled within a
fortnight, and the entire kingdom is aroused to the
imperative needs of the hour.

This state of affairs, thinks the Courier-Journal,
"suggests one possibility of a change in the whole
military situation in the not distant future; Lloyd
George is speaking strongly—but it is doubtful if
he is speaking too strongly—when he declares that
this "will not merely enable us to support our men,
but will enable them to cleave their way to victory."
Certain it is that the lack of an adequate supply of
the right sort of munitions has been a deadening
handicap to the Allies. If that defect is removed,
swifter developments in the war may be expected.

The old-fashioned economist who always pre-
dicted disaster during a presidential year is now
somewhat upset by a billion-dollar trade balance.

There must have been a typographical error
somewhere in Churchill's forecast of victory in two
years for the allies. He must have meant two
weeks.

Editorial Echoes

The universities of Canada are working loyally
together to raise money after company to reinforce
as units the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light In-
fantry, the famous regiment that was almost anni-
hilated in northern France. The first University
Company is in England and is said to be one of the
best ever sent from Canada, the second sailed recently
from Montreal. A third is now being rapidly re-
cruited. The companies are composed of men from
the Canadian universities, their friends and men of
that type. As a general rule commissions are given
to well qualified university men. In this respect
Canada follows the example of the mother country.
University men in England were among the first to
enlist; in fact, some of the famous old institutions
of learning are now almost without faculty or stu-
dents. The same may be said of great continental
schools. The college men have shown themselves to
no lagards in loyally offering their services as sol-
diers in this great war.—New York Sun.

Dr. Frank Crane

Dr. Frank Crane was born in Urbana, Ill., on the
12th day of May, 1861. His father was James L. Crane,
a well known Methodist minister of Illinois. His mother
was Elizabeth Mayo, the daughter of Colonel John
May, of Paris, Ill.

He received his schooling in the public schools of
Springfield, Ill., and afterward went to the Wesleyan
university, of Bloomington, Ill., from which he carries
the degree of Ph. B. From the Nebraska Wesleyan
university at Lincoln he received in 1884 the degree
of M. D.

He married Elsie C. Stickle, of Hillsboro, Ill., in 1883.
From 1882 to 1892 he was the pastor of various
Methodist churches in the west, among them the First
Methodist church of Omaha and Trinity church, of
Chicago. From 1894 to 1898 he was the pastor of the
Union Congregational church at Worcester, Mass.

In 1899 he resigned his pulpit and began writing
for the newspapers, having the conviction that journal-
ism had a place for articles upon serious, even religious
topics, if they were properly done.

His first efforts were produced in the Chicago Even-
ing Post, under the favor of Leigh Reiley, at that time
editor. Mr. Bob, of the Ladies Home Journal, noticed
articles in the Post, and secured him for a series of
articles which ran some time in his paper. At this time
he wrote also for a number of independent papers.

When the Chicago News-Papers was formed Dr. Crane
was taken on as a writer, and this position he holds
at the present time.

Dr. Crane has lived some time in Italy, France
and England, and has resided in New York City.
He has been a regular correspondent for some time
of the Woman's World, of Chicago, and is now writing
signed articles for the Pictorial Review and McClure's
Magazine.

He is the author of the following books: "The Religion
of Tomorrow," 1899; "Vision," 1907; "The Song
of the Infinite," 1908; Pilgrim Press, Boston; "Human
Confessions," 1911; "God and Democracy," 1911; "Love
and Liberty," 1912; "Business and Kingdom Come," 1912;
these papers were published by E. B. Frost & Co., of Chicago.

He is a member of the Atlantic club, the City club,
and the Authors' club of New York City.

He has two children, a son, James L. Crane, and a
daughter, Mrs. Alfred Crane, both of whom are
married. Two other children died.

Dr. Crane's habits of work are regular. He devotes
the morning hours to literary work, and does not
work in the afternoon or evening.

He is an enthusiastic student of languages, reading
and speaking German, French, Italian and Spanish.
He writes everything in longhand, and refuses to use
a typewriter. He also employs shorthand upon occa-
sion.

His life is as simple and democratic as his writings
would indicate.

He is very fond of his friends, but is not what is
known as a "mixer."

Since the outbreak of the European war, Dr. Crane
has exerted special energy toward the advancement of
the idea of world federation, and his efforts in this
direction have been very effective.

The Searchlight.

It frequently happens that plant diseases and in-
sects are brought into this country upon imported
seed. To prevent this, the department of agriculture
has recently secured a satisfactory method of examin-
ing seed without affecting its germinating quality.

The infected seed is placed in a chamber in which
a partial vacuum has been created. The chamber is
then filled with the deadly hydro-cyanic acid gas,
which penetrates the seeds more effectively because
of the vacuum.

This method requires a shorter ex-
posure than any other method of fumigation which
has been tried. As this hydro-cyanic acid is a danger-
ous poison, it should be handled only by persons fa-
miliar with its use, and the experiments with another gas,
carbon sulphide, which is less deadly. The results of these experiments
are to be announced soon.

The "Give Me a Job" poster is the latest method
of bringing capital and labor together, and has been used
in Boston. It is a poster to be posted in the homes of
the unemployed in that city. These posters are eight feet
long and below their heading, "Give Me a Job," which
is printed in a large, bold, black type, is a summary of
the demand of new industries, which will require avail-
able for their establishment.

The posters are being put out by the "Woman's Pub-
licity club," an organization formed less than a year
ago for the express purpose of stimulating new indus-
trial and commercial activities in the city. The posters
past six months it has conducted a vigorous campaign
in favor of the enlargement of various industries in
order that America may be better able to meet the de-
mands caused by the European war.

The latest addition to safety-at-sea equipment is an
emergency gangway by which passengers may be
safely lowered into the boats in case of fire or other
sea disaster. Lowering a lifeboat filled with passen-
gers is attended by grave risks at any time. Its own
weight, when lowered by rope, gives it a momentum
which may cause it to swing back like a giant pendu-
lum and it be crushed against the side of the vessel
before it even reaches the water. Passengers have
been seriously injured in this way and are frequently
thrown into the water.

The gangway is a simple affair, consisting of two
boards of light wood, one of which is lowered to the
water at an angle of about 35 degrees. The boards are
strong netting or canvas. Ropes stretched from them
to the side of the vessel keep them spread apart at the
proper width, and at the outer end of each is a float
large enough to buoy it up on the surface of the water.
The netting forms the gangway down which the passen-
gers may walk directly into the lifeboats.

Current Comment.

One of the difficulties to be met in the selection
of a natural mottled brown for cloth for the army is
the shortage of brown sheep. In the experiments
conducted by the War Department, corps under the
direction of Brigadier-General Henry H. Shreve, it was
developed that it will require 70 per cent of brown or
black wool for the cloth under consideration. A
less proportion of dark wool would produce too
light a color of cloth and would not meet the require-
ments of the army. In peace time, with the present
supply of the regular army, there will be no short-
age of brown wool, but in the event of war it will be
necessary to use dyes in producing the cloth for
the uniform of a large army. To provide for this
contingency General Shreve is now conducting in-
vestigations to determine whether a domestic dye
can be secured for coloring cloth. Unless this can be
done the position of the war department will not be
improved by adopting the new cloth. The European
war has called attention of the war department to
the fact that the present cloth industry cannot be
produced without the use of German dyes. This
fact is responsible for the effort that is now being
made to secure a cloth that can be produced without
the importation of any foreign material. Not until
the cloth can be found which can be manufactured
in the use of such material will there be any
change in the uniform of the army.—Army and Navy
Journal.

CHARITY CURES NERVES.

BY H. ADDINGTON BRUCE.
ONE of the best cures I know for the "nervousness"
so much in evidence nowadays is to find a way
to make money. Really help to other people,
particularly people who are ill or in want.

Nervous patients are always unduly self-centered.
They are too much occupied with thoughts of their
mental and physical states. Because of this they
feel their nervous symptoms far more acutely than
would otherwise be the case.

In most instances they really cause their symptoms
to become more acute by their own attitude.

The victim of nervous indigestion, for example, may
in the first place have had a few genuine attacks of
indigestion, in consequence of some rashness in eating
or drinking.

By worrying about these attacks, by concentrating
his attention on the state of his stomach, he has made
it difficult for his stomach to digest any sort of food.

For, as everybody ought to know, it is one of the
laws of nature that the organs of the human body
function best when least attention is paid to the way
they do their work.

The nervous dyspeptic, therefore, and all other
nervous patients, need most to have their thoughts
fixed on something outside themselves.

They can gain by undertaking helpful work for
others.

Moreover, by engaging in some sort of altruistic
work they soon are forced to recognize that the world
is full of people whose sufferings are more real and
intense than their own.

The result is that they are gradually led to make
light of their nervous symptoms, and the latter, being
no longer fed with the fuel of excessive attention, pre-
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An eminent New York physician, who has long used
altruistic activities on his nervous patients, offers the
following testimony:
"To patients who think they have much to suffer, yet
whose complaints are all of subjective feelings of
oppression and depression, there is no better remedy
than to come in touch with real suffering."
"Many a woman in our large cities owes her freedom
from the neurotic symptoms to which her mind was
subject to her interest in tuberculous children. There
is just enough of suffering to arouse all the pity of the
visitor, without so much of suffering as to make the
more delicate form being interested in the work."
"Nor should charitable works of this sort be confined
to women. There are many men of whom one may well
say that they need more human beings in their lives,
and that if they had it their supposed life would drop
from them, or seem so slight as to be quite negligible."
"Over and over again I have seen men who had
become too occupied with themselves for their own
aches and in an interest in some real charity."
"Close contact with the poor, intimate personal rela-
tions with other human beings who are suffering, is
quite as necessary for men over-occupied with themselves
as for women."

A word of warning, however, should be added.
If you are a nervous patient, and if you are weary
yourself by the method of charitable work, don't un-
derstand that work with the thought uppermost in your
mind, "I am doing this for my own good."
If you go into the work in this spirit, you will
be unduly fixing your attention on yourself, and the
chances are you will find it difficult to think about as
ever about your symptoms.
Be altruistic in heart as well as in act. That is
the secret of the cure.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF POLICEMEN

BY DR. FRANK CRANE

THE idea that will bear best fruit in the public
mind regarding the police department, is that the
first business of a policeman is to help the
people and to protect them.

To be sure, police are called upon to make arrests upon occa-
sion, and if need be to use force in maintaining order.
They are representatives of the punitive and coercive
power of the public.

But that is a small part of their office. It is a nar-
row view of their calling, and hence a dangerous view.
It robs the police of their true standing. They
become no more than bullies, turnkeys, or executioners.

There is a larger conception of the policeman's func-
tion. It is that he stands for the whole order of
things, he is the embodiment of all the city collec-
tively means to its individual citizen.

He is to help, not to hurt.
He is to serve, not to command.
He is the symbol of civic protection for the law-abid-
ing against the encroachments of the lawless.

The department of health in Chicago, in a recent bul-
letin, seems to have grasped the possibility of the
constructive usefulness of the police. It announces that
the different branches of the city service, including
the health department, the superintendent of police and
the department of streets, are formulating a plan by
which the entire police force of the city will co-operate
toward the great work of sanitation.

That is, in addition to looking after violations of the
criminal code, the police shall look after the health de-
partment, and the police shall use their knowledge of the physical
conditions in the various districts they serve.

TRAVELETTE--LEMBERG

BY NIKSAL

This city, which has been one of the most conspicuous
pawns in the great eastern war game, is a place of
strange contrasts. There is a new Lemberg which
has grown up within the last fifty or sixty years, and
there is an old Lemberg, which is a relic of the past.

The new Lemberg has grown up since 1866, when a
constitution was granted. Previous to that time it
had been a poor, almost ruined town, with no schools
at all. Now it is one of the finest cities of 200,000
inhabited in all Europe. It has magnificent buildings
and parks and long straight streets. Its eager, promp-
tent spirit appeals especially to Americans.

In education, vocational training is the dominant
note. It is for the pupils, an art school, opened
in 1910, where for example, are taught artistic work
in wood and iron and other metals, and it has a techno-
logical institution where artisans of all sorts may learn
the highest techniques of their trades.

Lemberg has a chamber of commerce, conducted with
as much enthusiasm as in any other city of its size.
That of any western town in this country, and in addi-
tion its building is a work of art, decorated in rich
frescoes, mosaics, and other decorations, and in soft blue-
tones. Its great meeting hall is decorated with a frieze
representing the various industries, and all of the
decoration and architecture are local work. Indeed,
Lemberg is striking example of the fact that beauty
and utility may go hand in hand, that art and industry
are by no means incongruous.

But do not forget the old Lemberg. Here as in
Cracow, Silesia is remembered, and this time by a vi-
cious equestrian monument; and there is also a mem-
orial of Kiliński, the shoemaker—a most remarkable
man, who saved his town from destruction as an soldier
and after the war returned to his shoemaking and wrote
a book of recollections which are of great historical
value. A Roman gate by the main square, by its de-
sign, is hardly a better example of the simplicity of
greatness.

QUIPS AND QUIDDITIES

The proud automobile magnate was boasting to a
friend that his factory turned out cars at the rate of
one every two minutes.

"Say," said the friend, who refused to be awed,
"what's the matter with your efficiency system?"

"Why, isn't our record good enough?" replied the
automobile magnate.

"No; didn't Barnum make the statement that a
sucker was born every minute?"

An examination was being held in little Emma's
school, and one of the questions asked was:

"On what do hibernating animals subsist during
the winter?"

Emma thought for several minutes, and then
wrote:

"On the hope of a coming spring."

Beater—Beg pardon, sir, but at the last shoot you
peppered my leg with a shot.

"Sportman—Well, I know that. And didn't I com-
pensate you—pay you handsomely?"

Beater—Certainly, sir. But there's to be another
shoot on Tuesday, and I thought perhaps a little on
account would be very convenient.

"Magnificent diamond you are sporting, Jay. I
didn't know you were able to afford it."

"I can't—it's beyond me."

"Then how can you wear it? Is it yours?"

"Sure it's mine; it's a monument."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see, my grandfather was very fond of
me during his lifetime. When he died he left \$1,000
with which I was to buy a suit and a hat. I bought
this. This is the stone."

Parvenu took his wife and two other ladies to lunch
at the Carlton. As they sat at themselves Mrs. Par-
venu whispered to her husband:

"Ask for a menu, Jack."

Parvenu pushed out his chest and chuckled.

"One menu only?" he said. "One menu for four?"

No, no; I'll do the thing well, now I've started it.
Here, waiter, four menus—fresh ones, mind, and see
that they're not overdone."

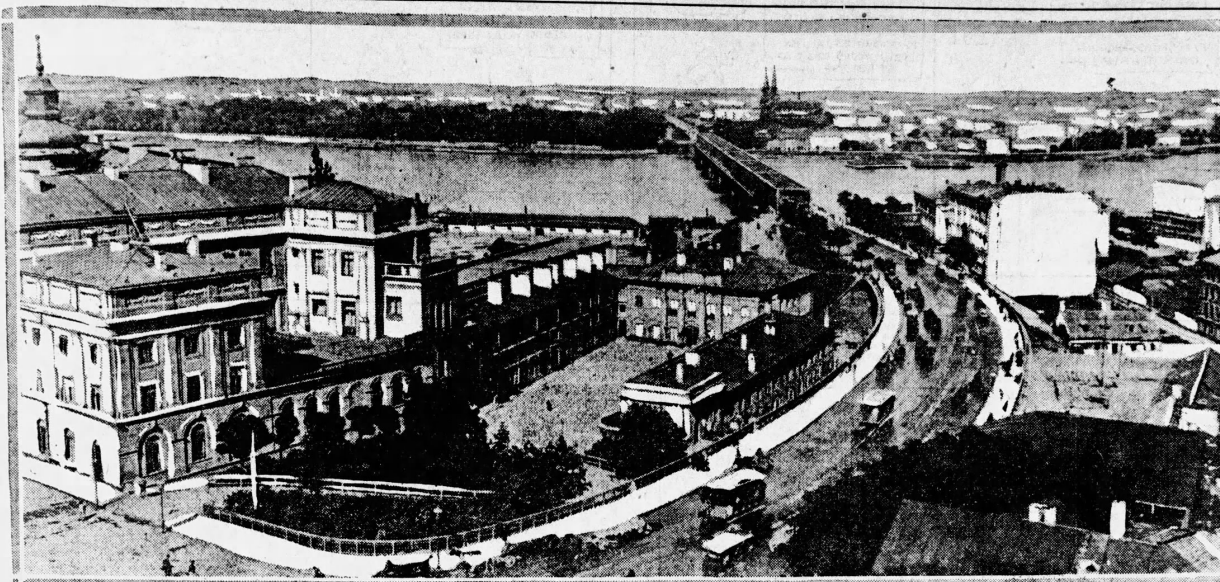
One Saturday a crowd of children were playing war
in the park. A little girl who was told she was
French, some German. One little girl who was told
she was too small to play began crying audibly and
kept it up until she was picked up and after a while
saying: "If you don't shut up mother will hear you
and make you come in the house."

Finally the difficulty was settled by a bright boy
of ten, who said: "Let's let her win. Let's let her
be the widows and orphans."—Everybody's Magazine.

During Joseph Choate's private practice he was
opposed in a certain case by a hot-tempered attorney
who possessed more brawn than mental acumen. In
the progress of the case Choate's adversary wholly
forgot his own conduct, and threatened physical
harm to his opponent. "I can whip six like you,"
asserted the lawyer, Choate looked at him with a
profound calm. "Well, I was a boy," he said.
"My father owned a bull. He was a wonder
to fight. He could whip all the cattle in the neigh-
borhood, and did it. But at that," concluded Choate,
"he couldn't win a lawsuit."

The health authorities at present are occupied in at-
tending to complaints. They are so busy distor-
ting symptoms that they do not have sufficient time to do
preventive work, which is of vastly more importance.

WARSAW.—As she looked before Russians and Germans began their titanic struggle at her door. In the center is the famous Alexander bridge, spanning the Vistula river, across which lies the city proper. Spirals of the famous Roman Catholic cathedral may be seen in the background.



GERMAN GOVERNMENT RUNS ALL COTTON MILLS

Newspapers Say Entire Control of Industry Now in State's Hands

ROTTERDAM, via London, Aug. 2.—German newspapers report that the government is taking over the entire control of the German cotton industry. The order which has been issued says: "From August 1 all textile factories in Westphalia will be worked under state control as part of an arrangement to provide for an equitable division of cotton among the factories in Germany."

RETREATING RUSSIANS SLAUGHTER ENEMY IN REAR GUARD FIGHTING

(Continued from Page One.)

French Capture Section of One German Trench

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The French official statement today reads: "The evening of August 1 and the night of August 2 were marked by various infantry encounters."

"In the Artols district, after having repulsed several German attacks with hand grenades, we took possession of a section of a trench along the front line between the Artols and the north of the national highway, running between Bethune and Arras."

"In the vicinity of Souchez the firing has been going on with hand grenades and bombs, but it has brought no change on the front line either to one side or the other."

"In the Chambray district, along the front between Perthes and Boussois, there was yesterday fighting with mines in which we had the advantage."

"In the Argonne, not far from Marbais, the Germans, after a spirited fight in which bombs were used, made several attempts to launch attacks, but they were repulsed."

"In the heights of the Meuse, between Les Basseuses and the Calonne, the enemy yesterday made three attacks upon our position. Our artillery and our infantry fire succeeded in checking these attacks."

"In the Meuse, and the villages of Malmedy and Manoncourt-Sur-Selle were bombarded yesterday from the air with incendiary shells."

Germans Prepare to Issue Third War Loan Next Month

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Karl Helfferich, secretary of the German treasury, has announced that a third German war loan will be issued the middle of September, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Morning Post.

Melbourne Students Invent New Respirator for Troops

(By Associated Press.)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 2.—The staff of Melbourne university has united in the invention of a respirator reported to be 100 per cent more effective than any now in use in the European war theater, says a Reuters dispatch from Melbourne.

HOUSE REFUSES TO LET STARK RESIGN

When Temperance Committee Fails to Report Temperance Bills' Chairman Quits

After staying in executive session from 9 to 10 o'clock Monday morning, the house temperance committee failed to act on the temperance bills and V. W. Stark tendered his resignation as chairman of the committee.

Speaker Burwell, of the house, refused to accept the resignation, saying it was up to the house to either accept it or else to vote its confidence in Stark and refused to do so. The house refused the resignation and voted its confidence in Chairman Stark.

Members of the committee said that it had not acted on the bills because of the fact that the identical bills were coming up for passage in the senate Tuesday; that these bills, presumably, would be passed then and immediately transmitted to the house; that it would expedite matters to wait for these bills to come to the house rather than to act on house bills that would have to go to the senate for passage.

Chairman Stark, representative from Jackson county, stated in his resignation that, because local condition in Atlanta had been injected into the bills, it seemed that a majority of the committee had been unwilling to act. He said he felt that each member felt that he was doing his duty, yet, as chairman, felt that the bills ought to be reported back to the house.

While he was in sympathy with the main provisions of some of the bills, he said, he felt as if they ought to be put up for consideration of the house, which could then act and do what it thought best for the state.

Unless the committee acted speedily, he stated, it would be too late for the house to act at this session. So he tendered his resignation, hoping that someone else might succeed where he had failed.

After the resignation had been read, Speaker Burwell said: "In appointing the temperance committee, I selected a majority of members whose records at home justified me in believing them to be active temperance advocates. A small minority of the committee comes from constituencies favoring local option. It is not the province of the speaker to attempt to invade the committee room, and I have not done so. The members of the committee are responsible only to their constituents and to the state for taking or failing to take action."

The speaker, after expressing his utmost confidence in the committee and in Chairman Stark, then put the latter's resignation up to the house, which refused to accept it.

Soldiers Help Farmers

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Soldiers are to be sent from the training camps to help British farmers with their harvests wherever there is a shortage of labor. The farmers must house and feed the soldiers, and pay them 65 cents a day, which will be used to defray traveling expenses.

Germans Rush 42-Centimeter Guns to Russian Front

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Several forty-two centimeter guns to be used in the bombardment of Russian forts passed through Berlin last week on the way to the eastern front, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Large Russian Torpedo Boat Is Reported Sunk

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—(By wireless to Bayville, N. Y.)—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency, reports the sinking through an unknown cause of a large Russian torpedo boat destroyer off the island of Kerken, to the east of Chios, in the Black Sea.

Wounded Enemies Put to Death By Germans, Charge

French Claim Evidence of Inhuman Acts Committed by Kaiser's Officers and Men, Prisoners Also Slaughtered

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Evidence supporting charges of alleged cruel and inhuman acts on the part of German soldiers is contained in the final report of the investigation or the commission presided over by George Faville, president of the French court of accounts.

This report gives in detail the evidence gathered concerning the use by German troops of military and civilian prisoners as shields against the fire of French troops, and the employment of cartridges in which the bullets were reversed in order to cause more serious wounds; spit bullets, and other bullets cut to make them more rending.

The report cites orders given by General Steiner, commander of the Fifty-eighth German brigade, directing his soldiers to kill the wounded enemy and to take no more prisoners. Evidence confirming this order was obtained from German prisoners of the 112th and 142d regiments.

The reports contain also evidence of the massacre of French soldiers as a result of this order, as well as the massacre of wounded men after the battle of Fethé, in Belgium.

It represents the allegations of many individual soldiers who declare they saw their wounded comrades put to death by a rifle shot, a revolver shot, the thrust of a bayonet or a blow from the butt of a musket by German soldiers, subalterns and officers.

The alleged inhumanity of the Germans to their prisoners of war, the report says, is proved by the evidence of the victims. Many prisoners of war have

"U. S. CAN GO TO HELL!" DECLARES GENERAL VILLA

Then He Sallies Forth and Confiscates Stores of Several Foreign Merchants

(By Associated Press.)

EL PASO, Aug. 2.—"The American government can go to hell!" declared General Francisco Villa, addressing a gathering of foreign merchants at Chihuahua City Saturday, according to reports brought here today.

Shortly afterward, the reports say, he confiscated a number of their stores. Forty-two Mexican merchants were jailed after the conference held Saturday for the purpose of raising a forced loan. Six were executed, it is said.

At St. Die thirty French prisoners were assassinated in this manner by Bavarian troops. The truth of this is vouched for by five men who witnessed the executions.

Other witnesses declared that they had found the seven dead bodies of a French patrol, an infantry corporal and six privates, with their hands tied behind their backs and dead from rifle shots. This incident was further supported by evidence taken before a justice of the peace.

The report concludes with three columns of evidence to prove the bombardment of ambulances by the Germans; the firing upon stretcher bearers, and the taking of prisoners of surgeons. In some cases, it is set forth, French surgeons were arrested by German surgeons and sent to the rear to be interned.

Several cases are cited in which German wounded, succored by Frenchmen, are alleged to have killed those going to their relief.

GREAT BAGDAD TUNNEL IS PRACTICALLY FINISHED

German Engineers Complete Tough Piece of Work in Turkey

(By Associated Press.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The announcement that the two drives of the Bagdache Tunnel met today marks the practical completion of the toughest piece of work on the famous Baghdad railway, and is another instance of the work that German engineers are carrying out for the economic development of Turkey.

The tunnel is cut through solid granite of such a hard character, that about 1,500 steel drills were used up daily in each of the two headings. On the southeast side, it was necessary to transport the huge boilers for the air-condensers in sections, with dozens of oxen to draw each load over the primitive mountain roads, and on the other side a narrow-gauge railway, some twenty miles long, with many curves and switchbacks, had to be built for the purpose of bringing up supplies.

The tunnel is not a very long one—only a little more than three miles—but, owing to the character of the rock and other obstacles, it required four years to cut it. It passes through the Amanus mountains, which extend northwards along the coast of Syria, separating the table-land around Aleppo from the low plain of Cilicia. It will connect the Bay of Alexandretta with points in Mesopotamia considerably to the east of the Euphrates river.

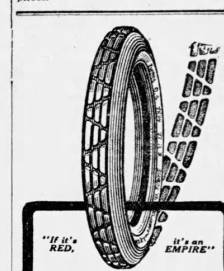
As building northwest along the Tigris from Bagdad is proceeding, notwithstanding the war, it is expected now that the entire road will be finished before the end of 1916, or at latest early in 1917. From the Bay of Alexandretta to Constantinople connection has not yet been established, the tunnel

BANK ROBBER SENTENCED TO 25 YEARS IN PRISON

Henry Starr Pleads Guilty in Chandler, Okla.—Alleged "Pal" on Trial

(By Associated Press.)

CHANDLER, Okla., Aug. 2.—Henry Starr pleaded guilty to bank robbery today in the district court and was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. A jury is being empaneled this afternoon for the trial of Claude Sawyer, one of Starr's alleged accomplices.



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Live RED Rubber gives you longer tire life. It is free of chemicals which instantly sap the strength and elasticity of a tire.

Running or resting, they stay fresh. You can't lose through premature deterioration. Try one Empire RED and see the advance that has been made in tire durability.

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Palm Beach Suits

(All Styles)

Only the Best

\$5.65

Suits that formerly sold for \$8.50 and \$10.00 are now selling for

\$5.65

Usual August reductions in all departments.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.

Here's MUTT
All Dolled Up
(As We Say in Our Circle)
And Ready for the Time of His Life—
Which Starts Tuesday, August 10,
When MUTT
And His Side Kick
JEFF—
By BUD FISHER—Their Creator—
Will Appear Exclusively
And Regularly
In THE JOURNAL.
The Grins That BUD FISHER
Has Given MUTT and JEFF
In the Picture
Are But Gentle Reminders
Of the Many Hearty Laughs
That Are in Store for You Daily
In BUD FISHER'S MUTT and JEFF
Cartoons
Starting August 10.
ONLY in THE JOURNAL
Will You be Able to Get
BUD FISHER'S Unapproachable
And Inimitable
MUTT and JEFF Fun and Frolic.

DOES NOT
DEPRESS
THE
HEART

TRADE MARK

Bro-Mal-Gine

FOR

HEADACHES

AT
FOUNTS

DOES NOT
DEPRESS
THE
HEART

STEVE

(Copyright, 1915, by W. W. Werner.)

'YOU KNOW WHY, STEVE, I CAN'T FORGET HIM.'

made a pleasant picture of her as she stood among the pink and white flowers.

"Morning, Sreny!"

"Morning, Steve!" Mary was leaning over her low fence—a man of her own age, with brown, broad face and blue, smiling eyes, and a round hat. His tanned, freckled arms were outstretched to the elbows, were bare.

"Good morning, Steve," replied Srenya.

"There was a flash like that of blue steel through the air, and a great crash, and the man was gone. He had been Srenya's friend. She picked it up, flushing red.

"I wish you wouldn't, Steve," she murmured.

"I wish you wouldn't this morning—? Why shouldn't I give you one out of the lot?"

"I wish you wouldn't," repeated Srenya, unshapely.

He hesitated over the offer, studying her with his sea blue eyes.

"Give me a bit of sweetie, Sreny!"

"Here, take it!"

She broke off a piece of the pink and laid it on his tongue.

He took it with a sigh of thanks and moved to go. Then he settled back and looked tenderly in her black hair.

"Srenya!"

Steve began. "I'm a pale. She knew from his tone what was coming. She stood beside the great gleaming fish as for support.

"Frenzy," said Steve again, "you've known me always. What schooling I gave you was when you were by. I began to love you then and I've loved you ever since.

"But I'll tell you I'll get drowned, or die of old age, or I'll be killed by a shark, and I know you're too good for me, but if you'd marry me I'd be good to you."

Good helping, "Frenzy."

"I'll marry you," said Steve. Her lips trembled. "Oh, Steve," she sobbed "I like you, but that isn't loving, and without loving is no way to marry a man. You know, my Steve. I can't forget him—"

Steve paused. She heard him grind his teeth.

"And you won't try?"
 "What's the use of trying?" asked Serena, miserably.

There was a silence, during which Steve looked hard at the pink flowers in his hand. Then he drew a great breath. "All right S'reny—dear," he said. And walked away toward the house on the corner, where he lived in company with his partner.

[illegible]

BY ALLMAN



BY WELLS



BY POP



BY "BERT"



BY SINNOTT



She sat there helpless! A good son makes a good husband. Besides, he saves his money. He got a good bit of money from his mother's estate. Comfortable. And he loves you, S'reny. More than that—the old woman smiled and said, "I love you, S'reny. I love him, only you won't own it on account of Cliff Salkins. You see, I married Cliff Salkins when I was too young, when you live to be as old as I am. I only hope you won't have to look after him. He's got a little mistake in his head, but he'll do all right. You'll spoil your whole life. By the way, S'reny, if you should happen to be over town in the course of the next few days, I'll give you a box of Gibraltar cigars. I'll be glad to see you."

There's the money. I suppose you think an old woman like me should have lost her sweet teeth long ago, but I ain't and never shall. I must have my Gibraltars."

Serena had no occasion to go over town, but that afternoon she went to get Mrs. Horn's Gibraltars, a certain rocky kind of candy much in demand in the town. As she was coming out of the shop with the package in her hand, very serious, for the thought of Steve had not left her all day, a man who had been lounging at the window outside stepped alongside her. "Why, how do Serepita?" he said.

ly. I suppose I think like me should have lost long ago, but I ain't and I must have my Gibraltar. "I'll be damned if I'll have no occasion to go over after noon she went to the Gibraltar, a certain time when I demand in the morning, and the package in her hand, for the thought of Steve was not to be denied at the window outside. "Why, how do

while. And I have. I've seen some big sights, I tell you.

"Then—then," Serena faltered, "you didn't intend to come back when you went away."

"Well, I didn't know. It turned out I went a good way, and it wasn't easy to get back. Lately I've been thinking a lot about you, Serena. I kind of hankered to see you. My, you're just as pretty as ever—I don't know but prettier! Say, Serena, can't I call on you this evening?"

Serena's face was ice all save her brown eyes, and they were fire. "No," she said, "not this evening or any other

She walked across the street and left him. She felt that he was looking after her in astonishment and she held her head very high.

At the corner Steve sat in the doorway of his house examining something closely. Serena caught a glimpse of pink and recognized the flowers she had given him that morning. Her heart gave a leap.

"Steve," she called softly.

He sprang up and his face lit.

"Serena, dear!"

Serena tried to speak, but she had no need. Her face told the whole wonderful story and her true lover read it.

Fishing
(Judge.)

Myrtle—Natalie told me a wicked story last night and I scolded her for it!

Tessie—The horrid thing—what was it?

The Only Thing
(Puck.)

Customer (in railway luncheon)—Waitress, why is it you have only one kind of sandwiches here—caviar?

Waitress—Because, sir, they're the best!

The Only Thing

(Puck.)
ner (in railway lunchroom)—
why is it you have only one
sandwiches here—caviar?
ss—Because, sir, they're the

START OPERATION TODAY

WILL BE SHOWN NEXT WEEK

Interesting Weddings

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SUNDAY FARES

WEEK-END	SUNDAY
\$2.05	\$1.00
\$3.35	\$2.00
\$2.20	\$1.00
\$3.35	---

St. Simons, Atlantic Beach and North Carolina.

N. RAILWAY

Atlanta Live Stock REPORT

VERNMENT REPORT ON
COTTON CONDITION 75.3

1970, 637 Bale Against 16,134,930 Last Year

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—This year's cotton will be approximately 11,970,637, equivalent to 637 bales, compared with 16,134,930 last year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimate, unofficially released today.

The estimate, based on the government's continuous survey, issued today, is the lowest since the drought and normal yield.

Whether the crop will be greater or less during the rest of the season depends on new weather conditions from now until September 1.

Of the 11,970,637, 10,970,637 is the estimated crop of the growing cotton crop of the United States and 1,000,000 is the estimated crop of a normal, the United States Department of Agriculture's crop reporting board said.

The estimate is the lowest since 1932, the year of the season. That condition was due to drought.

12, and 78.5 per cent, respectively, per acre per cent on July 25 for the last ten years. The average condition of the area planted to cotton and under cultivation on July 25 this year, as previously reported, was 31,535,000 acres, a decrease of 1,000 acres, or 15.7 per cent, from that cultivated on June 25 last year. A condition of 100 per cent of a normal crop on July 25 would be equivalent to a yield of 241.3 pounds of cotton to the acre, the bureau of crop estimates has announced.

Weather conditions generally have been favorable to the crop throughout the month except in Texas where there was a lack of

was too cool for rapid growth during the summer months, and wet weather retarded proper cultivation. In Mississippi and portions of other states, drought in Texas was largely relieved, and crop growth was very good in that area. In most other sections of the South, the drought continued to increase in Texas, and was reported from several other sections. During the second week of the month, however, the drought was reported to be less severe in the central and eastern portions of the State, and a generally satisfactory growth, although the plant was reported as still small in the western portion of the State. In the fields as grasses in other parts of Texas, the fields as grasses in other parts of Texas, Oklahoma much clear weather, with warm winds, the favored conditions for rapid growth. In the eastern part of those States, however, the absence of general rains several weeks retarded growth. Rail was

ated its first bale on July 9.
The third week found warm nights through-
out the belt with generally sufficient soil
moisture over central and eastern districts.
The weather greatly favored cotton and good growth
was reported. Dry weather prevailed in
Texas, but the plant was standing
about as well and it was said to be develop-
ing rapidly in Oklahoma and Kansas. Cotton
in the south had produced satisfactorily and
the weather generally was very clean. Boll weevils
were less active in Texas during that week,
but they were reported as far east as the
Savannah-Georgia line and in Western Florida.
Florida's first bale was marketed July 21.

points during July, as follows:
The extremely wet weather that continued through much of June and early July in most of the cotton belt left the plant rank and soft, with developments of surface roots rather than a tap root, and foul with grass and weeds; therefore peculiarly susceptible to damage from the excessively dry weather that followed and continued up to July 25, the date at which the report relates. Cool nights during part of the period, and dry winds late in the month, increased the damage.

quantity or quality of the fruit where normally used has become apparent that the plant has reached the fruit stage, being most marked in the sand.

DA.

is boll weevil in the older-infected section is not complained of as much as usual in newly infected regions it is doing considerable damage.

condition of 75.3 on July 25 forecasts slightly under 12,000,000 bales, which is less than last year's production of 14,135,000 bales. Final results will probably be more

States:	July 25, 1914	June 25, 1914	1912	1913	Aug. 1914
Alabama ..	-79	78	80	81	82
Carolina ..	-78	79	80	77	79
Carolina ..	-72	76	79	75	78
ia	-76	79	82	76	79
ia	-76	78	80	82	83

issippi	75	83	76	79	75
iana	76	82	71	81	79
issouri	80	85	72	87	79
ississippi	85	87	73	90	81
issippi	83	86	75	86	82
ississippi	9	71	75	81	80
ississippi	96	90	100	100	100
ississippi	75.8	80.3	75.4	79.6	78.3

Five-Year average.

The next report will show the issuance of bonds on August 25 and will be issued at noon, on time, Tuesday, August 31.

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first liens on the fee).. 80,312.91
LY:

.....	\$ 20,878.40	
.....	683,968.72	
.....	33,263.20	
.....	<u>\$738,000.32</u>	
.....		738,000.32
.....		630,087.80
.....		75,034.74
.....		<u>6,480.32</u>

value	\$7,374,882.32
SS.	
e, including all reported and	
ther expenses	\$ 904,195.62
	520,633.21
	1,424,848.83
	80,688.35
	\$1,744,160.45
	60,000.00
	108.00

.....	1,547.11
.....	2,000,000.00
.....	1,741,197.71
.....	\$7,674,882.22
MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1915.	
.....	\$1,923,113.14
.....	130,808.09
.....	2,647.09
.....	\$2,056,568.32
months in cash	

.....	\$ 700,150.31
.....	120,000.00
and commissions to agents	733,448.16
.....	40,495.43
and other states	167,542.67
.....	
of the year in cash	\$1,761,631.79
.....	\$ 2,925,000.00
.....	506,737,506.00

J. Hewitt, who, being duly sworn, de-
 surety Company, and that the foregoing
 HUBERT J. HEWITT.
 y of July, 1915.
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 No. 6002, New York County Register's
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